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Cultural Center Calendar July 1980
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If you move, please let us know your old and new addresses so you can continue receiving hte calendar. The Post Office will not forward it, and address corrections are very expensive.

$1 a year . . . will put you on the new soon-to-be-computerized Peña mailing list. In view of the economic situation of La Peña and also the workability of maintaining and updating a growing 8,000-address mailing list, we have found it necessary to begin implementing a subscription policy. From now on, anyone wishing to be added to our mailing list will need to make a $1 donation to La Peña. By October 1, anyone wishing to remain on the mailing list, who has not donated to La Peña, will also need to have sent a $1 donation. This contribution will assure your receiving the calendar for one year.

Kid Stuff . . . Storytelling and musical concert for children of all ages. Nancy Schimmel, renowned storyteller, and partner Ann Hershey present songs and stories each Saturday morning throughout July from 11 am 'til noon. Appearing with them will be Faith Petric (July 5th), Bonnie Lockhart (July 12th), Gay Ducey (July 19th), and Tom Hunter (July 26th). $1.00 for kids and $2.00 for adults. Songs from other lands, stories from other cultures, paticipation and fun for everyone!

Cocina de Los Andes and La Peña Cultural Center will be closed Mondays as of July 1.

DOM-SUN	LUN-MON	MAR-TUES	MIER-WED	JUEV-THUR	VIER-FRI	SAB-SAT
		1 Peña Film Series, **Woman in the Dunes,** 1964, 123 min., dir. H. Teshigahara. Japanese w/ English titles. Based on a book by prize-winning Japanese writer Kobo Abe, it is a haunting allegory probing fundamental questions of existence and the meaning of freedom. 8:30 pm, $2.50.	**2** Benefit film showing Two color film documentaries on the history of colonialism and the struggle for national liberation in Kenya. **White Man's Country** and **Mau Mau,** both 55 minutes long. Benefit for the Burning Spear newspaper, sponsored by the African People's Solidarity Day Campaign. 8 pm, $2.50.	**3** *Thursday Night Live* with the **Screaming Memes,** creating dozens of characters from a cast of four, this versatile troupe sings, satirizes, and improvizes its way through an evening of fresh lunacy. New material and your suggestions combine for the unexpected. Your wish is their command. 9 pm, $3.	**4** Peña Concert with **Soolyman Roogie** from Sierra Leone; gentle music and a unique guitar style from West Africa. With Oscar, James & Hage from Jamaica. 9 pm, $3.	**5** **Kid Stuff, 11–12 am.** Peña Fiesta with **Full Moon,** a group of Bay Area musicians bringing you Reggae and Afro-funk in the tradition of Bob Marley, Burning Spear, Third World, and Fela. 9:30 pm, $3.50.
6 Peña Fiesta with **Alicia Law & Alma.** Make it a longer weekend and keep moving to the funk and salsa sounds of another great Bay Area band. 8:30 pm, $3.	**7** Closed	**8** Peña Film Festival **Tout va bien** *(Just Great)* France/Italy, 1972, 95 min., dir. Jean-Pierre Gorin & Jean-Luc Godard, stars Jane Fonda (an American radio correspondent in Paris) & Yves Montand (a film director who has turned to TV commercials) and is concerned with the effect that their accidental involvement in a sit-down strike has on their private lives. 8:30 pm, $2.50.	**9** *Chaplin Film Special* **The Gold Rush,** 1925, 81 min. Return to the Klondike days when a man could eat a shoe in a fit of hunger without worrying about it being created from "man made materials with genuine Neoprene soles." Chaplin is the lonely prospector too busy warding off cold, hunger and a slightly demented Mack Swain to do much digging. 8:30 pm, $2	**10** The singing trio **Oak, Ash & Thorn** breezes in with songs to delight the heart of Good Queen Bess, plus some to raise the eybrows of Godly Queen Victoria. These versatile singer-actors bring you a lively tour in song through Britain and America's not-always-sober history. "Spirit and fascinating good humor," Elwood, *Examiner,* 8 pm, $3	**11** **La Corte Musical,** a group of six musicians who perform Medieval and Renaissance Spanish music, taking as inspiration the court of King Alfonso of Spain from 1254–1284, where Christina, Arab, and Jewish musicians and poets gathered. The music is highly experimental. All instrumental parts must be improvised, imparting a delightful communicative quality to the performance. 8:30 pm, $3	**12** **Kid Stuff, 11–12 am.** **Children's festival** to benefit the Venceremitos Project. Games, slides, songs and dances. Cuban snacks will be sold. Donation. 1:30–5:30 pm. *Cajun Fiesta* with the **Louisiana Playboys** backing up special guest from the back bayous of Louisiana, **Lewis Semien,** and his famous double-note accordion. 9:30 pm, $3.50
13 Peña Concert with **Sukay,** playing the traditional music of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and the northern regions of Chile and Argentina. Through their music, created with more than 25 instruments, Sukay shares the beauty and mystery of the ancient Quechua and Aymara civilizations. 8:30 pm, $4	**14** Closed	**15** Peña film series **The Organizer,** 1964, 126 min., dir. Mario Monicelli, Italian w English titles. Set in Turin, Italy in 1880, this powerful drama of textile workers forced to strike for their innate human rights features a magnificent performance by Marcello Mastroianni as an intellectual, a gentle man forced into hiding because of his political beliefs. 8:30 pm, $2.50	**16** **In Commemoration of Woody Guthrie's Birthday,** and a **Benefit for the Woody Guthrie Foundaton.** Lenny Anderson, Bruce Green, Art Peterson & Ed Robbin present the songs and stories of Woody Guthrie with a vitality that proves Woody will never die. 8:30 pm, $2.50	**17** Summer fiesta bringing back a great band—put some salsa into your week to the music of **Mirasol.** 8:30 pm, $3.	**18** Peña Concert with **Sabia,** on tour from New England where they have been performing and introducing audiences to Latin American folk music for the last four years. **Sabia** takes its name from a South American bird whose song announces the Spring. These four women and one man play traditional and contemporary music from Mexico, Venezuela, and the Andes. 8:30 pm, $3	**19** **Kid Stuff, 11–12 am.** and . . . Stronger than the latest earthquake to hit SF . . . Hotter than hot and faster than quick . . . the exciting and dynamic **Orquesta Sabrosita,** all-women's salsa band will set your feet dancing all night. *A benefit for the Nicaraguan Literacy Campaign.* 9:30 pm, $3.50
20 Peña Concert with **Suni Paz,** Argentine-born folksinger and songwriter, accompanied by cellist Martha Siegel and flautist Wendy Blackstone. An unforgettable musical blend, they weave voice and instruments through original pieces and familiar Latin American folk music. 8:30 pm, $3.50	**21** Closed	**22** Peña Film Series **Sambizanga,** Angola, 1972, color, 102 min., dir. Sarah Maldoror. In 1961, Domingos Xavier, a worker arrested by the police, is one of many exemplary characters among the anonymous militants of Angola. But the film focuses on the story of Maria, his wife, kept like many women in total ignorance of her husband's political activities. 8:30 pm, $2.50	**23** Benefit film showing of **Portrait of Teresa,** Cuban, 115 min., color, dir. by Pastor Vega, 1979. The sexual politics of the marital relationship, especially the persistance of a "double standard" for extra-marital sex, is the explosive subject of this film which has been the subject of intense debate in Cuba since its release. Sponsored by *Antonio Maceo Brigade.* 8 pm, $3	**24** Premier showing of **Cultura Popular,** a 1½-hour unedited film originally shot in Super 8 by *Grupo Ramtù* and transfered onto video cassette for viewing, documents daily life, cultural work, union organizing, and repression in Chile during the past year, as well as a visual tour of Isla Negra, the home of poet Pablo Neruda. See inside for more information. 8:30 pm, $2.	**25** **Leon Rosselson** returns to La Peña with his impeccable blend of sophisticated humor, political satire and social commentary. His are not your average political songs. They're reminiscent of Phil Ochs, but with a depth of wit and breadth of skill all his own, and a concise way of saying just what he means that has its roots firmly planted in British ballad tradition. "A true craftsman" *(Folk Review).* 9 pm, $2.50	**26** **Kid Stuff, 11–12 am.** *Peña Fiesta* Celebrating the 27th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and the start of the Cuban Revolution. Two fine charanga bands, **Sexteto Hotel** and **René del Mar.** 9:30 pm, $3.50
27 **Episode from an Ancient Script,** an African Mythplay of Ambition and Betrayal, which takes place one year before slavery comes to an African village, yet it is done without a *concrete* frame of time or place; costumes and staging allude to cultures both past and present. See inside for more details. 8:30 pm, $3.50	**28** Closed	**29** Peña film series **Furtivos** *(Poachers)* dir. José Luis Borau, 1974, 88 min., in Spanish w/ English titles. Color. An outstanding film in the current renaissance of Spanish cinema, *Furtivos* examines with black humor the poachers and the prey within that "peaceful forest." A wonderfully intelligent film about folly and paradox. 8:30 pm, $2.50	**30** **Iran Update** by the Committee in Support of the Continuing Iranian Revolution. A slideshow presentation on US involvement in Iran since 1953, and update on the current situation. Followed by discussion and question & answer period. 8:30 pm, $2	**31** A Peña first— **Danica** (don'-eet-sa) Twelve women singing the traditional music of Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, the Soviet Union, and Poland. Balkan singing, largely a women's art, has a rich, vigorous history. During 5 centuries of Turkish domination, music played a crucial role in sustaining local peasant cultures. This joyous, haunting music reflects those struggles. 8 pm, $2.50	**Exhibit of Photographs** by Jane Scherr July 1–15 Reception Sat, July 12, 4–6 pm **Exhibit of Cuban Posters** July 16–31 Wheelchair accessible PAS Vouchers accepted	

July 26 and Cuba Today

July 26, 1953. A group of men and women, led by Fidel Castro, attacked an army barracks in Santiago de Cuba. While the action was a military failure, it proved to be a political victory. The courage and determination of the young combatants deeply inspired the Cuban people, providing them with focus and leadership in their sturggle to end the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista and free themselves from United States Imperialism. Five years later, on January 1, 1959, led by the July 26th movement, the Cuban revolution triumphed, altering forever the U.S. Government's complacent view of Latin America as its own "backyard." Cuba declared its complete independence from the U.S. and proudly began to build a new kind of society—a socialist society, the first truly free territory of the Americas.

U.S. administrations from Eisenhower to Carter have responded by trying to strangle Cuba into submission, to isolate Cuba from the rest of the world. Twenty-one years of a criminal blockade and refusal to recognize Cuba's sovereignty have back-fired. Today it is U.S. Imperialism that is isolated, not Cuba.

For us in the U.S. the most profound aspect of the blockade has always been that it cynically attempted to sever the long-standing friendship between the people of Cuba and ourselves. For two decades the U.S. public has been unable to get information about Cuba beyond what is carefully laid out by the government through the mass media. This information has consistently been characterized by sensationalism, distortion, and outright lies. It is understandable, then, that recent events in Cuba have raised questions among people in this country. To understand these events it is helpful to look at the political and economic developments of the past 12 months, both domestically and internationally.

This last year has seen the successful completion of two revolutions in the Caribbean and Central America. First Grenada and then on July 19,1979 the Nicaraguan people succeeded in overthrowing Somoza, the great ally of the U.S. Nicaragua brought the U.S. face-to-face with its own isolation in the region and with the impact of Cuba's solidarity. Imperialism began to set the stage for more direct measures—military intervention—to ensure no more losses. The triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution was followed one month later by the convening of the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned nations in Havana. Cuba's leadership in this movement is a dramatic example of the bankruptcy of U.S. policy, and a threat to U.S. world domination. Thus the U.S. hastily created the incident of the so-called Soviet brigade in an attempt to discredit Cuba before the eyes of the world. The absurdity of this hysterical accusation was quite clear to the nations of the non-aligned movement and served more to expose the U.S. than to hurt Cuba.

On the domestic front, the Carter administration, gearing up for elections faced a deteriorating economic picture, with rising unemployment and inflation. It sought the means to take the focus off its inability to deal with the crisis at home and began to create crises abroad. The Shah was welcomed to the U.S. and the Iran crisis unfolded.

In October, Fidel Castro came to the United States for the first time in 20 years to speak to the United Nations as head of the Non-aligned movement. The message was a clear challenge to U.S. policies. The U.S. also pulled out all stops to prevent Cuba from gaining a seat in the security council of the U.N.

Inside Cuba, there were also many important developments that we must look at to understand the current situation. Mysteriously, and almost simultaneously diseases broke out among hogs, in the tobacco, and in the sugar crops. It is no secret that the CIA in the past has used countless means to destabilize Cuba's economy. Facing those problems and the world economic crisis Cuba has also been in the process of reorganization of the state to root out bureaucracy and inefficiency. This is a very positive process, based on discussions within the whole population, yet the media of this country have totally misrepresented it and uses it to imply lack of internal support for the revolution.

Over the past year, since the dialogue between the Cuban government and the Cuban community in the United States, thousands of Cubans have returned to visit their families. Many came with tales of wealth and prosperity about their new lives in the United States. The terrorist organizations became more and more isolated within the Cuban Community Abroad as the visits continued. Those Cubans here who called for an end to the blockade and for the reunification of families were targeted as "traitors." Terrorism increased and, so far, two leaders of the Dialogue have been murdered—Carlos Muniz and Eugelio Negrin.

With each passing month the U.S. action and reaction shifted more towards the hardline position with the administration, represented by Brezinski. It is with the Soviet troops entering Afghanistan that we see that position win out. Two time-honored cold war lines are resurrected: (1) Cuba is nothing but a surrogate and pawn of the U.S.S.R. Ronald Reagan's statement that we should have invaded Cuba in response to Afghanistan best exemplifies that position; and (2) if we can't beat Cuba face-to-face the government can put pressure on Latin American allies to do the dirty work. It is right about that time that the first embassy break-in happened—at the Venezuelan embassy. These moves were accompanied by a barrage of media coverage of outrageous rumors. An example of this is a rumor, widely reported on the wire services and on major T.V. news, that Fidel had shot and killed Raul in an argument over whether to send troops to Afghanistan. This rumor originated in Venezuela.

Then came the Peruvian embassy incident. What exactly happened? In Cuba over the past months, individuals who were unable to get permits by foreign governments to travel legally to those countries due to strict quotas and long waits, began to resort to forcing their way into embassies in Cuba—specifically the embassies of Peru and Venezuela. These governments granted them asylum and were warned by the Cuban government that this would encourage terrorism and embassy takeovers. On April 1, when a 21-year-old Cuban guard was killed at the Peruvian embassy during one of these forced entries, Cuba withdrew all its personnel guarding the embassy. In the *Granma* newspaper, the government announced that while the Cuban people gladly donated 100,000 liters of blood to earthquake victims in Peru in 1970, they were unwilling to give 1 drop of blood protecting an embassy that encouraged criminal and anti-social elements to seek this means of departure. Cuba also reiterated its position that the building of socialism was a voluntary task for a free people—anyone who did not wish to take part and could get a visa from another country was welcome to go. Within 48 hours thousands of Cubans filled the grounds of the Peruvian embassy seeking visas to leave, not to go to Peru, but to the United States. Who were these people? They included some of the recently released political prisoners and their families, criminal and lumpen elements, as well as people who merely wanted a life with more material comforts than they could get in Cuba.

And what about the remaining 99.9 percent of the Cuban citizens who did not seek to leave their country? Immediately there were massive and spontaneous meetings and demonstrations throughout the country. Millions reaffirmed their commitment to building a socialist Cuba. Not since the triumph of the Revolution had such numbers taken to the streets, culminating on May Day when more than 1 million gathered in Revolutionary Square to hear Fidel's speech.

Coinciding with the events at the embassy, the U.S. announced "Solid Shield 80," military maneuvers to take place in the Caribbean during May. This massive show of military might would include the participation of more than 20,000 men, 42 ships and some 350 planes.

These maneuvers would represent a warning to Cuba that the U.S. will not tolerate any "adventurism" in that strategic zone. They would also serve as an attempt to intimidate the revolutionary movement in El Salvador with the intent of militarily intervening.

Thus over the coming period, U.S. Imperialism will continue to attempt to discredit Cuba, undermine the sovreignty of Grenada, Jamaica, and Nicaragua and threaten the struggles of the people of El Salvador and Puerto Rico.

As progressive people living in the U.S. we have a special responsibility. We must raise our voices and be heard against the growing militarism of the U.S. We must stand in support of the independence and sovereignty of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, Jamaica, Puerto Rico—all the people of this region. Now, more than ever, it is imperative to call for an end to the blockade of Cuba, for an end to U.S. military presence at Guantanamo. We will not allow our youth to be drafted to fight against peoples fighting for liberation. Thus this year, the commemoration of July 26 holds special significance.

After the Fundraising

We wish to thank everyone who contributed and donated to La Pena's Fifth Anniversary fundraising drive. However, despite the good work and good will, our efforts fell short of our goal, reaching only 13,000. This means that we will be looking for ways to economize, and two of the immediate effects are that we will be closed Mondays from now on, and that we will be requiring a nominal subscription for the calendar. Your support is still needed!

Episode from an Ancient Script *has its roots in African and modern mythology. The play opens with Luisah Teish as the storyteller, the wise all-seeing Mother of Time. She speaks of Greed, Individualism, as the roots of societal discord. The young woman, played by Robin Bobbitt, is faced with the only life-choices available to women in a male-dominated society; and Frank Sheppard as the young man is struggling against the Establishment in the person of the Old Man played by B.J. Woodward.* **Episode** *is written by John Hatch and directed by Rex Griffin. Music by Jack Cousineau. Sunday, July 27, 8:30 pm.*

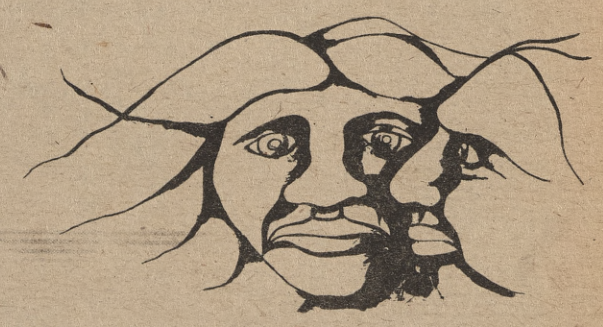
Grupo Ramtú

The film group Ramtu has grown out of the many cultural expressions that have come to us here as a continuation of the Cultural Resistance in Chile; it has been formed as a media of diffusion for the varied and valuable forms of struggle of the Chilean people today.

During these 7 years of dictatorship and repression, the Chilean people have developed diverse forms of resistance. Recently, this Resistance has grown in force, acquiring new strength and creativity. Now more than ever, the social movement needs the support of a varied media that will broadly diffuse its fight against unemployment, low salaries, inflation, housing shortage, hunger and repression. As a response to this need, the film group Ramtu was formed.

The name Ramtu: Ramtu is a kind of Shaman. For the Araucanos (Indians from the southern region of Chile) the Shaman was the most important person in the community. The Shaman were men and women who were "Doctors of the People," and they were called by different names according to the particular nature of their speciality or of the help expected of them. The Shaman capable of diagnosing and denouncing the cause of evil was designated a Wibel, a Inaimawe, a Ramtu or Kupolave.

Today, Ramtu was created to directly support the diverse film groups growing out of the Cultural Resistance. Considering the actual conditions in which these film groups are working in Chile, the goal is not only to diffuse information, but also to contribute material and support as a form of strong external stimulation.



The members of Ramtu have previously completed various projects in Ecuador. They are now editing a 25-minute Super 8 film on the work of an artisan in the colonial sector of Quito. The group also offers our community a 55-minute video entitled "Un Solo Camino." This documentary treats the problem of the peasant migration to the cities of Ecuador as a result of the dramatic and impossible problems of survival in the country side. The situation is examined in the context of the semi-feudal means of production that still exist in the rural areas, in the midst of the petroleum boom of the nation.

Cultura Popular, the hour-and-a-half documentary to be presented in the Cultural Center on Thursday, July 24 at 8:30 p.m. represents the kind of film work being carried out by members of the cultural resistance in Chile, who have only a bare minimum of resources to work with.

Nicaragua: The First Year of Self-Determination

It was just one year ago on July 19th, 1979, that the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the FSLN (Sandinista National Liberation Front) defeated the Somoza dictatorship. Thousands of people lined the streets to celebrate the arrival of the five-member junta of the new Government of National Reconstruction (GNR).

The GNR describes itself as a popular democracy, with the needs of the workers and the campesinos its uppermost concern. The FSLN is the most widely supported political force in the country and the government.

The FSLN and the GNR are caught in the delicate position of acting in the best interests of the workers and peasants, while keeping the national business interests and technical personnel contributing their skills to the reconstruction process.

This is not an easy accomplishment, as shown by the recent resignation of junta member millionaire industrialist Alfonso Robelo due to disagreements over the constitution of the Council of State. As originally conceived, the Council of State, which is the legislative body of the government, would have been heavily weighted to represent the business interests that had opposed Somoza. However, the FSLN pushed to expand the Council to accurately represent the popular organizations that now exist, and which reflect the interests of the majority of the people. These include the Sandinista Defense Committees (CDS) which are organized and function in virtually every neighborhood in the country. They are essential in communicating the needs of the people to the government so that appropriate programs can be designed and implemented to meet these needs. The Sandinista Workers Center (CST) and the Association of Rural Workers (ATC) are also now represented in the Council of State. They are both national unions which work to insure that the new minimum wage laws and fair working conditions are observed in the country. The Nicaraguan Women's Association and the July 19th Youth Movement have been very active in involving women and young people in the effort to build a society based on human dignity. They are also among the new groups given seats on the Council of State.

Some business sectors are becoming increasingly upset by the policies of the new government. Several factories have been nationalized after repeated violations of laws passed by the GNR and the government has refused to repress campesinos who have occupied lands in disputes with large landowners.

Accomplishments by the New Government

Following the destruction caused by the war, just raising production to former levels has been an important priority of the Sandinistas. Since Nicaragua's economy is heavily based on agricultural exports, agrarian reform aimed at providing land to agricultural workers and poor campesinos has been central to the sandinistas' program. Forty percent of the best agricultural land, once owned by Somoza, is now a part of the public sector. Cooperatives, formed by the agricultural workers themselves, are organizing the production in some areas. This represents an important change in Nicaragua, since historically the wealth of the countryside had been concentrated in the hands of the agricultural elite.

The ATC, as mentioned earlier, has been active in improving conditions in rural areas. They help coordinate housing, food, health care and education. The government provides some of the materials and the campesinos provide the volunteer labor that have made these programs a success. In some cases where large landowners have sabotaged production by refusing to plant or harvest crops, the ATC in conjunction with the Institute for Agrarian Reform have taken over the plantations and their management.

Health Care

Under Somoza, health care in the cities was restricted to the rich and in rural areas was almost nonexistent. The most common health problems are gastrointestinal, tuberculosis and bronchial—pulmonary disease, malaria and malnutrition. Blood poisoning and rabies are also very serious problems now. There are still about 100,000 people injured in the war that need constant care.

Surgical supplies and medicines are in very short supply. Only emergency operations can be performed at this time, and some have been performed without surgical gloves or antibiotics.

By early May of this year 40 new health centers had been built along with 10 new hospitals. Campaigns to vaccinate people against tetanus and polio have been carried out in 70 of the country. Mobile health care units now serve the rural areas.

Part of health care in Nicaragua has been directed at environmental protection. Laws have been passed to prevent pollution from dumping industrial waste. Lake Managua which for years has been used as a chemical and raw sewage dump is now being cleaned up. Occupational health and safety are also considered crucial in the new Nicaragua Ministry of Health officials have inspected mines and factories to institute needed improvements.

Housing and Rent Control

Fraud and favoritism characterized the housing policies under the Somoza regime. Fundamental changes have taken place since then. Rents have been cut in half, thus keeping speculation, which had gone wild since the 1972 earthquake, under control. The Ministry of housing is repairing the 4,000 homes damaged by the war and constructing new ones as well. Much of this work is done by volunteers organized by the Sandinista Defense Committees.

Price Controls

Despite shortages of food, prices have been kept under control. Basic food items such as beans and corn are cheaper in Nicaragua than in most other Central American countries. The government, through price controls, has assured that the producer gets a fair price for the product, and that the consumer pays a fair price for it as well. Despite these controls, there are still a few businesses that through hoarding and black market operations, are trying to avoid price controls and profit from the shortages that exist.

Aid

International aid is playing a key role in Nicaragua's recovery from the devastation left by Somoza's bombs and years of corruption. Somoza left the country with a 1.5 billion dollar foreign debt and currency reserves of only 3.5 million dollars. On the other hand, he took with him a family wealth estimated at over 900,000,000 dollars.

The policy of the GNR has been to accept "no strings attached" aid from any country or international lending agency that will give it. Some countries such as Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic have given generous grants and made low-interest loans. They have also sent doctors, teachers and technical personnel, all of whom are greatly needed.

The US congress authorized $75,000,000 in loans at current market interest rates to Nicaragua. This money has been held up in appropriations. Meanwhile 5 million dollars was sent to El Salvador in the form of military aid, despite that government's flagrant violations of human rights.

The US aid authorized by congress had many clauses that are offensive to the Nicaraguan people, one of them being that 750,000 dollars of the loan must be spent on advertising that the loan was made by the US government.

There are, however, religious groups, labor unions and solidarity groups that have raised money and medical supplies for Nicaragua. About 50 of these groups form the National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People.

Literacy Campaign

The Network's focus since last November has been to support the massive literacy campaign going on right now. Using Paulo Freire's method, one million people, about half the population of the country are currently involved in classes. Popular organizations, government ministries and the FSLN are all actively supporting the campaign. About one third of all money donated to the Literacy Campaign has come from money raised within the country.

The victory of the people of Nicaragua has great significance for the people of all of Latin America as it represents the capacity of the popular forces to recover from the CIA strategies of the '70s and to seize back the historical initiative. It breaks the monopoly that imperialism has on the region, and helps to advance the popular movements of Central America—especially now in El Salvador, where popular victory is imminent, and in Guatemala. The Sandinista government has taken its place as a strong supporter of anti-imperialist movements throughout the world.

If you have donations or would like to help, you can contact one of the following groups:

East Bay People Aiding Nicaragua,
M-F from 12 to 5 pm at 548-9139 (Berkeley)
Nicaragua Interfaith Committee for Action,
M-W-F, 9-1, at 433-6057 (San Francisco)
Casa Nicaragua,
M-Sat, 10-5:30 at 824-9728 (San Francisco)

EL AMOR ES TORBELLINO
DE PUREZA ORIGINAL
HASTA EL FEROZ ANIMAL
SUSTITUYE SU DULCE TRINO
DETIENE A LOS PERSEGUIDORES
LIBERA A LOS PRISIONEROS
EL AMOR CON SUS ESMERIL
AL VIEJO LO VUELVE NIÑO
Y AL MALO SOLO EL CANTO
LO VUELVE PURO Y SINCERO
VIOLETA

Berkeley Declares July 19th Day of Solidarity With Nicaragua

Mayor Gus Newport issued the proclamation and will be the keynote speaker at the celebration on the first anniversary of the fall of Somoza.

Be Sure to Come. The latest news from Nicaragua, El Salvador & Guatemala, with food, music and fun for all. Sponsored by East Bay People Aiding Nicaragua.

Place—James Kenney Park, 8th and Virginia St. in West Berkeley

Time—Saturday July 19th from 1-5 pm.

Music by—Sexteto Diablo del Ritmo (The Bay Area's original salsa experience)
and **Hadley Caliman's Jazz Salsa Sound** (formerly with Santana and Mongo Santamaria)

Casa Nicaragua Celebrates July 19

Casa Nicaragua, the information and solidarity center of the 50,000 Nicaraguan people in the Bay Area, besides educating the Nicaraguan community about the Sandinista victory, has organized solidarity campaigns to reach out to North Americans with information and to get material solidarity for Nicaragua. These solidarity campaigns are organized as the Education Brigade, Medical Brigade, and Agriculture and Construction Brigade. Casa Nicaragua also coordinates activities with other independent Nicaraguan solidarity committees in the Bay Area: Christians Pro-Nicaragua, East Bay Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, East Bay P.A.N., Gay People for the Nicaraguan Revolution, N.I.C.A., Santa Cruz Committee for Nicaragua, San Jose Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee, Stanford Nicaraguan Reconstruction Committee, and the Stockton International Solidarity Committee.

Casa Nicaragua will be commemorating the July 19 victory with a series of events and is soliciting the support and participation of all progressive people in the Bay Area. If you would like to help, call Casa Nicaragua at 415-824-9728. The events that are planned are:

(1) **"The Participation of Women in Revolution and Reconstruction"** will be held on the 17th of July at the Women's Building, 3543 18th St., San Francisco, at 7 pm. The program will include a speaker from Casa Nicaragua as well as the women's musical group Vientos del Pueblo from San Jose, a new film on "Women in Nicaragua," and others. This is co-sponsored by the Women's Building.

(2) **"Achievements of the First Year of the Sandinista Triumph"** will be a political-cultural event held at the Mission Cultural Center, 2868 Mission Street, San Francisco at 7 pm on Friday, the 18th of July. This program will include a speaker from Casa Nicaragua and questions and answers. The film "The Children of Sandino" will be shown. Grupo Raiz, the La Pena Community Chorus, Grupo 19 de Julio, and others will provide music. Cecilia Guido will read poetry. Admission is $2. This is co-sponsored by the Mission Cultural Center.

(3) And on July 19th, everyone is invited to a huge **Celebracion Unida Del Triunfo Sandinista—Marcha Y Concierto.** This United Celebration of the Sandinista Victory will begin at Plaza Sandino, 24th and Mission, site of the numerous weekly solidarity demonstrations held during the Final Offensive in Nicaragua in 1978 and 1979. At 10:30 am people will gather, then march down Mission to 18th street, and then to Dolores Park at 18th St. and Dolores. There a concert will be held at 1:30 pm with many revolutionary and folkloric groups including Venceremos, Grupo Mestizo, Grupo Enriquillo, Chicheros as well as popular Latin American music. Also, music from other nations and peoples will be presented throughout the day, as well as statements and congratulations.

(4) **"Pro-Reconstruction Benefit"** will be held that night, July 19th, at Mission Cultural Center, from 9 pm until closing. Help celebrate to Salsa and African music. The $5 admission will get you into the dance and includes a raffle ticket. The raffle drawing—for a brass bust of Sandino, black and white TV, and other items—will be held that night. This is co-sponsored by the Mission Cultural Center.

Help celebrate the victory of July 19th! Help usher in the decade of popular power! The People—The Army—United—Guarantee Victory!!

COMMUNITY CENTER CALENDAR

3109 Shattuck Ave.

JULY, 1980

Programs are subject to change without notice.
Wheelchair Accessible.

As a public service, La Pena makes its space available, free of charge or at a nominal fee, to community organizations for rehearsals, classes, meetings, and educational and fund-raising benefits. We feel it is important to help stimulate an environment conducive to discussion. In the past four and a half years, more than 150 organizations and groups have used our facilities. The use of the space by these organizations does not indicate that La Pena endorses the views presented.

By Popular Demand, The Return of the Friday Night Free Flick Series

Photograph by Jane Scherr

Community Chorus for Children
Originally an outgrowth of Cooperative Camps for Children, the chorus is directed by Gary Lapow and Bonnie Lockhart, both former members of the Red Star Singers. The chorus is open to children between the ages of 7 and 14. They are singing songs of social concern and silliness, primarily works of Bay Area songwriters.

The chorus meets every Saturday from 10:30 am to noon. There is a $1 per child per session charge.

Economic Update
In April La Peña Community Center began a new monthly program about economic issues. The 1980s begins with a deepening recession in the United States, as well as economic crises around the world. As economic problems begin to touch more people directly, there is the need for more information and discussion. In particular, political and labor union activists need an economic framework to do the important organizing work that lies ahead. We want these programs to provide a progressive analysis for understanding economic issues without rigid interpretations. This series of programs will attempt to take economic issues out of the realm of theory and tie them to current events that affect all of us.

Cooperative Camps for Children
Cooperative Camps for Children, a progressive, multicultural summer camp for children announces its second annual camping session to be held August 16-24 at Camp Okizu near Nevada City, California. The camp is for children 7 to 12 years old with a counselors-in-training program for 13 and 14 year olds. The cost of the eight-day session is $120.

Cooperative Camps for Children is a non-profit community founded in the East Bay to create a socially active, and politically aware camping experience for children from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The camp program features dance and movement, drama, arts and crafts, nature, song and theatre. Staffed by a highly experienced group of professionals who volunteer eight days of their summer, the camp also emphasizes developing awareness among children of important social and political issues.

Last year's camp drew children from throughout the Bay Area and provided camperships for over thirty percent of the children attending. Our goal this year is to increase the funding available for children from low-income families who might otherwise be unable to enjoy a week out of the city. For further information or to make tax-deductible contributions write

Cooperative Camps for Children
P.O. Box 9328
Berkeley, CA 94709

Tuesday 1

The Border, Mexico, The Undocumented:
A Slideshow discussion by the Borderlands Education Committee
First public Bay Area showing of a new slideshow. The Borderlands Education Committee is an independent group of N. American activists based in San Diego. "Living so close to the border made us aware of the undocumented workers and the exploitative, racist and increasingly military response to their conditions by US government, business, and media. Two years ago, we began to study the history of US relations with Mexico. We hope to debunk the myths about undocumented workers, and Mexico in general. We hope to build solidarity among N. Americans for the struggles of Mexican people on both sides of the border."
7:30 pm, $1.50.

Saturday 5

Children's Chorus
10:30 am.

Sunday 6

Cuba Coordinating Council Presents:
"The US Blockade Against Cuba"
A forum on the 20-year US-inspired blockade against Cuba and its effects on the Cuban people. Speakers from the Cuba Coordinating Council recently returned from Cuba will address both the long-term and current implications of the blockade and what we can do to end it.
7:30 pm, donation requested.

Tuesday 8

The Human Rights Situation in the Philippines:
A Slideshow Presentation
Sister Mariani Dimaranan, head of the Task Force Detainees in the Philippines is presently in the US for an Amnesty International Convention. She will address the issue of political prisoners and human rights in the Philippines, what her Task Force is all about, the current situation with political prisoners. Sponsored by Friends of the Filipino People.
7:30 pm, $1.

Thursday 10

Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media
Slideshow: Abusive Images of Women in the Media
In this slideshow we analyze soft-core and hard-core pornography, as well as record album covers and mass-media advertising, in terms of the ways they promote violence against women and degrade women. One section of the slideshow examines the racist stereotypes encouraged by pornography about Asian and Black women (so far we have not been able to find much Latin pornography), and another section focusing on the trend toward using children in pornography. We also discuss the effects of pornography of women's assertiveness and our feelings about our bodies.
7:45 pm, $1-$3 donation, sliding scale.

Friday 11

Friday Night Fun Flick
The Lady Vanishes
An Alfred Hitchcock classic thriller about a young woman caught up in a sinister abduction plot when an elderly English governess disappears during a train ride across Europe. (1938, B & W)
7:30 pm, free.

Saturday 12

Children's Chorus
10:30 am.

Wednesday 16

Benefit Slideshow Presentation to
Aid the Nicaraguan Literacy Campaign
The revolution in Nicaragua is almost a year old. Chris Norton will narrate the program, as well as give an update on the current literacy campaign.
7:30 pm, a donation will be requested.

Friday 18

Friday Night Fun Flick
The Lavender Hill Mob
Alec Guiness' most successful film gives the American gangster film a riotous spoofing. A classic comedy. (80 min, B & W, 1951)
7:30 pm, free.

Saturday 19

Children's Chorus
10:30 am.

Sunday 20

Ancient Europe,
A Slideshow Lecture presentation by Max Dashu
"Prehistoric" history of Europe, the time of the Ice Ages, the megaliph builders, and the tribal societies. The focus is on women in all phases of economic-cultural-religious-political-social life.
8 pm, $2.

Friday 25

Friday Night Flick
"M"
Peter Lorre gives a brilliant performance in this Fritz Lang classic about a psychopathic child murder. (1931, B & W, 90 min., German with English subtitles)
7:30 pm, free.

Saturday 26

Children's Chorus
10:30 am

Thursday 31

Economic Update
Food and the Deepening Recession
This program will provide a progressive analysis for understanding the current economic crisis as manifested in the subeconomy of food. Eleanor LeCain will address key issues in the US food system, including concentration of corporate control. David Nesmith, member of National Land for the People, will discuss questions of land ownership and the relationship between farm size and efficiency.
8 pm, $1.